

10,000 people a day, to assist volunteers at the Pentagon in their rescue efforts. Additionally, Karla Long—the Emergency Service Director—is at Ground Zero assisting as a mass care specialist while 9 other volunteers and staff are helping in New York as well. The patriotism and persistence of the Midland Empire Red Cross is a lasting memorial to the thousands of victims who perished in New York, Washington, and Pennsylvania.

Through the days, weeks and months ahead, all Americans must come together and do what they can to assist the Nation's war effort. Whether it is giving blood, sending donations, praying for the thousands of grieving families, or simply saying thanks to the brave men and women who put their lives on the line each and every day so that we may be free, it is important that the American people are vigilant in their efforts to overcome this evil. Though our Nation has witnessed unspeakable horror, America's virtues, determination, and faith continues to shine brightly on the world.

I am confident that the United States will seek out those that harbor hatred, terror, and depravity in their hearts; and we will defeat them. This is a war that we must, can, and will win. May God bless the families and children grieving across this great Nation and may God bless America.

REGARDING THE \$400 MILLION
STRIPPED FROM THE DEFENSE
AUTHORIZATION BILL

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 4, 2001

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, It is truly shocking that the House Defense Authorization Bill eliminated \$400 million from space-based defenses, cutting the highly successful Space Based Laser program and a restart for the equally successful but de-funded Brilliant Pebbles space based interceptor program. Conscience demands my protest.

The destruction of the World Trade Center and the Pentagon involving the loss of 6,000 lives should have taught us a lesson on the need for vigilance. Freedom has a price. Attacks upon the United States can take the form of ballistic missiles, cyberwarfare, and attacks on our satellites as well as terrorism.

The World Trade Center was bombed in 1993. Plans for the aerial destruction of the World Trade Center by Islamic terrorist Abdul Hakim Murad were communicated from the Philippines to the United States in 1995. Six years of advance warning was supplied before the terrible events of September 11, 2001.

In 1995 China threatened the United States with a ballistic missile to exchange Los Angeles for Taipei. China, moreover, reinforced its threat in 2000, and in 1995 and 1996 demonstrated its proclivity to use ballistic missiles, launching them offshore Taiwan. Six years of advanced warning has been supplied of China's plans.

U.S. intelligence has been either unable or unwilling to inform us of the extent and purpose of China's military buildup. It is not for modernization but part of a deliberate buildup for threatening or attacking the United States. China's Long Wall Project building missile bases is aimed at U.S. forces in the Pacific.

Nor is China the only country building ballistic missiles. North Korea, Libya, Iran, Iraq as well as other countries are engaged in buildup of ballistic missiles. But the passage of a few weeks has not seared the conscience of Congress to the menace posed by ballistic missiles, a threat against which Mr. Rumsfeld has warned us.

The House Defense Authorization Bill saw fit to cut our defenses, cutting \$400 million from space-based missile defense programs, including the Space Based Laser and re-start of the Space Based Interceptor or Brilliant Pebbles. Aiming itself at out space-based defenses, the House Defense Authorization Bill substituted false economy for the senseless risk of our lives and freedom.

The disregard for our nation's defense is exuberated by a certain ignorance of ballistic missile defense programs. For Example, the opposition to the space-based defenses said the Airborne Laser was a stepping stone to the Space Based Laser evidently unaware of how the Space Based laser already completed the demonstration of its technology of its technology in 1997, four years ago.

It is evidently poorly understood how the Airborne Laser and Space Based Laser involve different applications and technologies. The Airborne Laser uses a chemical oxygeniodine reaction to power the laser suitable for an airplane or other platform in the environment of the earth's gravity. This laser, however, is not suitable for the zero-gravity environment of space. This Space Based Laser uses a hydrogen-fluoride reaction to power its laser, where the spent gases can be exhausted in the zero-gravity environment of space.

It is apparently not well understood, moreover, how the Airborne Laser relies on a complex mirror system for directing the laser beam. The Airborne Laser, in addition, is designed for transmission of the laser through the atmosphere at ranges greater than 100 miles. The Space Based Laser, in contrast, transmits its beam from space to around 35,000 feet in altitude, or above the cloud tops.

The House Defense Authorization Bill left \$32 million for space-based missile defenses including the Space Based Laser and any re-start of the Space Based Interceptor or Brilliant Pebbles where the administration requests \$165 million for the Space Based Laser. Funding levels for the Space Based Laser have been around \$130 million.

I vigorously protest this senseless abasement of our best missile defense programs. The United States is spending \$40 billion to respond to the terrorist attacks against the World Trade Center and Pentagon. The price of a ballistic missile attack and the policy of deliberately leaving ourselves vulnerable, as embodied in the House Defense Authorization Bill, may be immeasurable.

I therefore urge this body, at the first and next opportunity to advocate not only the full and immediate restoration of the \$400 million cut by Congress, but to increase funding for space-based defenses, along with their necessary technological support and development.

IN HONOR OF THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 4, 2001

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the 100th Anniversary of the founding of the Sisters of St. Joseph of the Third Order of St. Francis.

The Sisters have a long history of dedication to people of Northeast Ohio. Over the years, the sisters served in seventeen schools in Ohio, providing for a strong education and solid virtue and morale to thousands of students.

The congregation was originally founded in Wisconsin in 1901 to educate Polish immigrants who were settling in the Midwest. Forty-six Sisters comprised the original congregation that had grown to over 183 members in 1908, serving twenty-three parish schools in Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, and Ohio.

The ministry of the Sisters expanded greatly from its original focus on educating grade school children to include high school teaching, hospital care, special education, food pantries, missionary work, geriatric care, spiritual guidance and counseling, university professorships, pastoral care, and more. Their guidance and inspiration has touched thousands of people throughout the entire Midwest, and their caring missions stand strong today. While their mission and programs continue to expand, the Sisters of St. Joseph of the Third Order of St. Francis have not altered their founding spirit—seeking to serve the minors, the little people who often fall through the cracks of society.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in celebrating and honoring the 100th Anniversary of the Sisters of St. Joseph of the Third Order of St. Francis. The Sisters have remained a strong force in our community, and will continue to touch the hearts and souls of many in the years to come.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE CITY OF
LA CAÑADA FLINTRIDGE

HON. ADAM B. SCHIFF

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 4, 2001

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Southern California community of La Cañada Flintridge. On December 8, the city will celebrate its 25th year of cityhood.

In 1843, in the wake of the Mexican Revolution, Ignacio Coronel, a Mexican schoolteacher from Los Angeles, was granted a valley named "Rancho La Cañada." Later, U.S. Senator Frank Flint divided 1,700 acres south of modern-day Foothill Boulevard into large lots and called his subdivision "Flintridge." Eventually, the valley came to be known as "La Cañada Flintridge," as it is called today.

La Cañada Flintridge experienced its most rapid growth during the 20th Century. A diverse and resourceful collection of farmers, professionals, intellectuals, and ranchers toiled to develop a prosperous city. To this day La Cañada Flintridge reflects their hard work. It is a city with extensive cultural resources and an